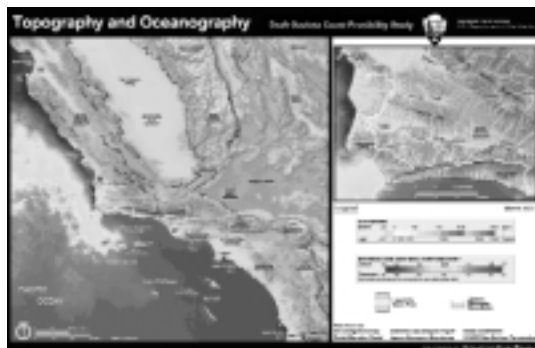




Maps



Map 1: Regional Context	175
Map 2: Ownership and Zoning	177
Map 3: Topography and Oceanography	179
Map 4: Watersheds	181
Map 5: Vegetation and Cover	183
Map 6: Natural Resources	185
Map 7: Cultural Resources	187
Map 8: Land Use	189



Map Notes

The following maps were developed with existing data compiled by local, state, and federal agencies. In studying an area of this size, over 200,000 acres, it is common to use large scale existing map information to determine resource patterns and characteristics. Map readers should use the maps to identify broad spatial trends for resources within the study area and avoid making highly localized interpretations.

Vegetation and Cover Map. Vegetation data on this map was developed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Vegetation polygons were derived from LANDSAT TM imagery with a 2.5 acre minimum map unit. It is meant to identify broad spatial trends for vegetation as opposed to site specific locations.

Natural Resources Map. This map includes both spatial habitat data (polygons) and area specific data (points) for rare, threatened and endangered species. Spatial habitat data is from the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database and Vandenberg AFB resource data. Area specific data includes documented locations of rare, threatened, and endangered species published in various studies, reports, and environmental impact statements. This data was digitized by the National Park Service using the following sources:

- Choi, Pete, Gomez-Priego, Paola, Sears, William and Alex Tuttle. April 2002. *Interim Management Plan for the Arroyo Hondo Preserve*. Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara.
- Hendrickson, Beth, Ferren, Wayne R., and Tamara Klug. 1998. *Botanical Resources of Hollister Ranch, Santa Barbara, California*. Museum of Systematics and Ecology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Environmental Report 10.
- County of Santa Barbara.
 - 1984. Prepared by Arthur D. Little Inc. for the County of Santa Barbara. *Point Arguello Field and Gaviota Processing Facility Area Study and Chevron/Texaco Development Plans EIR/EIS*.
 - January 2002. *Texaco Hollister Ranch Pipeline Abandonment Proposed Final Environmental Impact Report*. 98-DP-40/01-EIR-02.

March 2002. *Mitigated Negative Declaration 02-ND-02 Unocal Cojo Decommissioning Project*. 98-DP-42.

June 2002. *Mitigated Negative Declaration 02-ND-18 Gaviota Oil and Gas Facility Excess Equipment Removal Project*. 85-DP-032RV02.

- County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development and University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). 2002. Joint Proposal for the Ellwood-Devereux Coast. Santa Barbara, CA. 127pp.

Cultural Resources Map. Specific locations of archeological resources are not located on this map because of their high sensitivity. Historic sites are shown only on public lands with documented sites. Cultural resource site locations for Los Padres National Forest were not available. Additional historic sites exist on private property but are intentionally not shown to protect privacy.

Chumash village sites indicate the approximate location of villages during the time of European settlement. They are not a depiction of sites that remain today. These historic locations were compiled as part of a comprehensive analysis of mission register data for purposes of tracing Chumash histories and genealogical descent. The document, *Cultural Affiliation and Lineal Descent of Chumash Peoples*, was prepared and submitted to the National Park Service Archeology and Ethnicity Program in 1999 by editors John R. Johnson and Sally McLendon.

The proximity of known Chumash rock art sites on Vandenberg AFB and the other pre-historic resources of High Sensitivity show only the gross proximity of locations for archeological resources. Suitability for pre-historic occupation is based on topography. Archeologists generally agree that most classes of prehistoric archeological sites are not found on slopes greater than 30%, therefore those areas with slopes less than 30% have higher potential for containing archeological remains (with a few exceptions such as rock art sites found under bedrock outcrop overhangs).